THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor and Proprietor.

The SENTINEL is published every morning except Sunday.

TERMS:

For one month,	$1.00
For two months,	2.00
Three months,	3.00
Six months,	5.00

☞ We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

JOHN HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
NEWBERN, N. C.
30 3m-pd.

THE RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA,
RALEIGH, N. C.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY & FINANCIAL AGENT

Authorized September 12th, 1865.

DIRECTORS:
Geo. W. Swepson, *Pres't.* C. P. Mendenhall,
Jos. S. Cannon, *Vice Pres't.* Jo. W. Holden,
W. B. Gulick, *Cashier,*

This Bank is now open for the transaction of Banking business.

Gold and Silver Coin, Domestic Exchange, and United States, State and local Securities bought and sold

Uncurrent money discounted on the most favorable terms. Deposites received and careful attention paid to the accounts of business men and firms.

Co lections made at all points in the State of North Carolina 56-1y.

Bankers and Brokers.

WE BUY AND SELL,
Gold,
Silver,
Bank Notes,
Bonds and Coupons.
Deposites Received,
Collections Made.
JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.
Raleigh, October 11-57 1m.

LOUISBURG
FEMALE COLLEGE.

REV. T. M. JONES, A. M., Pres't and Proprietor.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION will begin on the second Wednesday in January, 1866.

Louisburg is a village seldom surpassed for health intelligence, refinement and morality It is in Franklin County, nine miles from Franklinton, on the R. and Gaston Railroad. Between these points there is a daily stage line, connecting with trains going North and South.

The College building, located in a beautiful grove, on an elevated site, is large, commodious and well ventilated. It will be thoroughly renovated and fitted up with neat furniture and fire places in the dormitories. It is our purpose to establish for young ladies a school of the highest grade affording superior facilities for the acquisition of a thorough and accomplished education.

With the advantages of a good library, a well selected Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, a competent Faculty, and large experience in connection with the Greensboro Female College, we hope, by a faithful discharge of duty, to merit a libera share of patronage. Boarding pupils will live as members of the President's family. Terms reasonable, and will be made known in due time. Those desiring to send their daughters, will please address me, for the present, at Greensboro, N. C., and circulars will be sent.

T. M. JONES.
October 9, 1865 56 tf.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS
FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
GRANVILLE CO., N. C.

FALL SESSION OPENS ON THE 1ST WEDNESday in October.

TERMS, per Session, payable in United States Currency:

Board, Washing and general Tuition, including the entire English course,	$100 00
Music, Piano and Guitar, each,	30 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each,	10 00
Drawing and Painting, each,	15 00
Embroidery and Pellis Wax Work,	10 00

Each young lady will bring with her one pair of sheets and pillow cases, and her towels.

For other particulars, address
Rev. C. B. RIDDICK,
Kittrellis Springs, N. C.
October 2-48-3m.

Insurance.
UNDERWRITER'S AGENCY,
composed of the
Germania, Hanover, Niagara and Republic Fire Insurance Companies
OF
NEW YORK.
Capital, over $3,000,000.
JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.
Raleigh, October 5-52-tf.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE,
CAN BE HAD UPON REASONBLE RATES, IN the Security Insurance Company, New York City, Capital One Million Dollars, by application at the law office of the subscriber, near his residence.
THOMAS BRAGG.
October 16 60-1w.
☞ "Standard" publish one week and send bill to this office.

DENTISTRY.
J. S. MICHARD,
SURGEON DENTIST,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Goldsboro' and vicinity Having had fifteen years' experience in the city of Richmond, Va., feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

Artificial Teeth inserted from one to an entire sett, on Gold, Silver, or the Vulcanite Base. Extracting, Filling, and all other operations performed in the best manner.

All orders left with Mr. D. C. Carrington, Goldsboro, or Dr A. F. Telfair, Smithfield, will be promptly attended to.

Goldsboro, 50-3m.

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18, 1865. NO. 62.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

Corrected daily by JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., Brokers and Dealers in Exchange.

BUYING RATES.

Gold $1 40; Silver 1 35.

Old N. C. Bonds 78 with all the coupons on since 1861.

New York Exchange—par.

N. C. Bank Notes—Charlotte 25, Miners & Planters 30, and Lexington 25. Bank of N. C., Cape Fear, 35. Farmer's, 30. Merchants 20. Roxboro 35. Wadesboro, Wilmington, and Commerce 20. Commercial 20, Greensboro' Mutual, 15. Washington, Fayetteville, Clarendon and Yanceyville, 15.

Virginia and Southern notes 20 to 90.

Old Coupons 37½.

N. C. Rail Road Coupons 40.

RALEIGH MARKET.

Revised and corrected by JORDAN WOMBLE, Grocer and Commission Merchant for all kinds of Country Produce.

October 16, 1865.

FLOUR—family,	12 00	to	12 50
Extra Superfine,	11 00	to	11 50
Superfine,	10 50	to	11 00
CORN—per bushel,	90	to	1
BACON—per pound, dull,	25	to	27
LARD—per pound,	25	to	30
BUTTER—per pound,	45	to	50
CHICKENS—(Spring,)	25	to	30
EGGS—per dozen,	20	to	25
CHEESE—retail, per pound,			30
APPLES—green, per bushel,	00	to	1 50
PEACHES—dried, per bushel,	2 50	to	3
POTATOES—Irish, per bushel,	50	to	1
POTATOES—Sweet,	75	to	80
ONIONS—per bushel,	1 50	to	2
BEEF—on hoof, per pound,	8	to	20
retail,	12½	to	20
FRESH PORK—per pound, (retail)	15	to	10
MEAL—per bushel, (street price),	90	to	1
COFFEE—per pound, (retail	45	to	50
SUGAR—Crushed, per pound	35	to	40
White Coffee,	30	to	
Light Brown,	25	to	30
Common Brown,			20
PEAS—red and white, per bushel,	70	to	75
FODDER—per cwt.	1	to	1 25
OATS—in sheaf,	75	to	1
HAY—Newcrop, per cwt.,	50	to	75
TOBACCO—per pound, (manufactured),	20	to	50
COTTON—in bale, per cwt.,	30	to	32
COTTON YARN—per bunch,	2 50	to	3
BEESWAX—per pound,	20	to	25
RAGS—clean cotton, per pound,			2½
LAMB—per head,	2	to	2 50
retail, per pound,	12½	to	20
SALT—per bushel,	2	to	2 50
FLAXSEED—per bushel,	1	to	1 25
NAILS—per pound, by the keg,	10	to	12½
SYRUP—(retail) per gallon,			1 00
RICE—per pound,			20

Flour is scarce and in good demand. Bacon is scarce and in demand.

J. Q. A. BARHAM. W. K. BARHAM.
BARHAM & BROTHER,
AUCTION
AND
Commission Merchants,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ASSOCIATED themselves in business, and have established an AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE AND GENERAL AGENCY,
for the sale and purchase of all kinds of property, collecting claims, &c.

One of the firm being a practicing lawyer, will give legal advice, examine and adjust titles, draw conveyances and attend to professional business generally, both in and out of the Courts We will be found at our office on Fayetteville Street, one door above C. M. Farriss' Store.

J. Q. A. BARHAM.
W. K. BARHAM.
Raleigh, October 6-52-tf.

ALFRED R. BENNETT, JAS. C. VAN PELT, New York. CHAS. H. BENNETT, Raleigh, N. C.
BENNETT, VAN PELT & CO.,
Commission Merchants
FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, &c.,
ALSO, FOR THE
Purchase and Sale of State and Other STOCKS,
23 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW-YORK.

We have associated with us Mr. D. W. COURTS, late Public Treasurer for North Carolina.
Aug 30. 20-tf.

TURNBULL, RIACH AND MURDOCH.
16 HANOVER ST., BALTIMORE. | 7 COLLEGE PL CE, NEW YORK.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton Yarn, Sheetings and Osnaburgs, Wool and Woolen Goods.

REFERENCES:

Chas. P. Mallet, Esq.,	Chapel Hill.
Chas. B. Mallett, Esq.,	Fayetteville.
Geo. W Williams & Co,	Fayetteville.
Jesse H. Lindsay, Esq.,	Greensboro.
James Sloan, Esq.,	Greensboro.
Thomas R. Tate, Esq.,	Charlotte.
R. Mickle, Esq', Cashier Union Bank,	Baltimore.

October 2 48-1y.

MRS. THOMPSON
HAS JUST RETURNED FROM NEW YORK with a fine stock of
MILLENARY,
consisting of Caps, Bonnetts, Laces, Ribbons, &c. She invites her old customers and the public to give her a call at her old stand.
October 9, 1865-54-tf.

Pioneer Land Office.

L. P. OLDS & COMPANY.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.
G. E. OLDS, - - Manager.

SPECIAL AGENCIES.

Wilmington,	Greensboro',
New Berne,	Salisbury,
Goldsboro',	Charlotte,

335 ATLANTIC ST., NEW YORK, AND 123 SOUTH ST. PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS IN ALL COUNTIES.

Our Agents all receive like Compensation, on all Sales through their Descriptive Lists or Applications.

BEGINNING immediately after the war collapsed, we continue to receive applications from Buyers and Sellers of REAL ESTATE, and invite a still more extended use of this cheap, convenient, liberal, and satisfactory

PLAN OF BUSINESS.

Parties can communicate through agents, or direct. Rules in the hands of all Agents.
Titles guaranteed according to our rules. (No. 14.)

FOR SALE.

☞ Cotton, Tobacco, Turpentine, Corn, Mining and other Lands, Mills, Town Property, &c., &c.

All enquiries promptly answered with Maps, Diagrams and Sketches, if required.

Having reliable and active Agents in every County for the sale, purchase and leasing of Real Estate through them, this office is enabled, in addition to our regular Land Business, to collect all claims sent to it with the greatest possible dispatch.
September 2nd, 1865-23-tf.

THE UNION STORE!
(HUTCHINGS' OLD STAND.)
THE FINEST AND LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN TOWN IS NOW OPEN,
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK CONSISTING OF ALL KINDS OF
FANCY GOODS, SEGARS, TOBACCO AND PIPES,
ALSO,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
LADIES' SHOES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
And oblige your obedient servant,
PH. THEIM.
Aug. 22 3m.

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.
SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF
Tobacco, Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Cloths and Naval Stores
79 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Robert R. Swepson, New York City.
Samuel G. Murphy, New York City.
C. P. Mendenhall, Pres't Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Daniel G. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
G. W. Swepson, Haw River, P. O., N. C.
au 8 tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HILLSBORO STREET,
Raleigh, N. C.

THIS POPULAR HOTEL, SITUATED ON the finest Street in the beautiful "City of Oaks" has already earned the reputation, under the management of its experienced Proprietors, of being the best Hotel in the South. It is located within a few yards of the State Capitol, and is near the business part of the City.

If pleasant and clean beds, a liberal table, and attentive servants will make Guests comfortable, these can be counted on at the Exchange Hotel.

RANDALL & CO.
Raleigh, October 12-56-1m.

COOKE'S HOTEL

IS open, and those who are travelling and wish comfortable quarters and good eating, stop at Cooke's My terms will be as moderate as possible for the times. You will always find conveyance at the depot to take you to either of the Hotels in this City; but be sure to inquire for Cooke's, where you will get *good lodging, good eating, mineral water* to drink, and a *pipe* to smoke if you wish it.

I will be prepared to accommodate 15 or 20 members of the approaching Convention.

GEO. T. COOKE.
September 1, 1865 23-tf.

Change of Time.

ON and after 7.40 P. M., Sunday, August 13th, 1865, Trains will run as follows, until further orders:

GOING WEST.
MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	7.40	P. M.
" Greensboro,	2.17	A. M.
" Salisbury,	6.45	"
Arrive Charlotte,	10.10	"

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	6.00	A. M.
" Greensboro,	12.30	P. M.
" Salisbury,	5.00	"
Arrive Charlotte,	8.20	"

GOING EAST.
MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Charlotte,	3.00	P. M.
" Salisbury,	6.25	"
" Greensboro,	10.15	"
Arrive Raleigh,	4.30	A. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Charlotte,	5.25	A. M.
" Salisbury,	9.00	"
" Greensboro,	7.05	P. M.
Arrive Raleigh,	7.30	"

Mail train connects, east and west, with the Raleigh and Gaston train for Petersburg and the North and with the U. S. Military railroad for Goldsboro, Newbern, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Freight Train leaves Raleigh at 11 A. M., Charlotte 6.00 A. M.,—stopping at Company Shops over night.

The Mail Train will only run on Sunday. Passengers are notified to procure tickets before entering the trains, as additional fare will be collected.

E WILKES,
Aug 12 21-tf. Engineer and Sup't.

SCHEDULE
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.
To take effect Tuesday, June 20, 1865.

GOING NORTH.
MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	5 00	A. M.
" Mill Brook,	5 25	"
" Huntsville,	5 46	"
" Wake,	6 15	"
" Franklinton,	7 00	"
" Kittrell's,	8 12	"
" Henderson,	8 53	"
" Junction,	9 30	"
" Ridgeway,	9 56	"
" Warrenton,	10 15	"
" Macon,	10 37	"
" Littleton,	11 20	"
" Gaston,	12 00	"
Arrive Weldon,	1 00	P. M.

GOING SOUTH.
MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Weldon,	10 00	A. M.
" Gaston,	11 00	"
" Littleton,	12 45	P. M.
" Macon,	1 34	"
" Warrenton,	1 57	"
" Ridgeway,	2 22	"
" Junction,	2 39	"
" Henderson,	3 22	"
" Kittrell's,	4 02	"
" Franklinton,	4 44	"
" Wake,	5 33	"
" Huntsville,	6 02	"
" Mill Brook,	6 21	"
Arrive Raleigh,	7 00	"

ALBERT JOHNSON,
23-tf. Superintendent.

THE BEST, MOST EXPEDITIOUS
AND
MOST COMFORTABLE
ROUTE
FROM CHARLOTTE
TO THE
NORTHERN CITIES,
VIA
North Carolina Railroad,
Raleigh & Gaston Railroad,
Petersburg & Weldon Railroad
AND THEIR
VARIOUS CONNECTIONS.

Passengers by this line will leave CHARLOTTE at 3 o'clock p. m., arrive at Raleigh 4.30 a. m. Leave RALEIGH 5 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 11 a. m. Leave GASTON 1 p. m., arrive at Petersburg 6.30 p. m., and leave that night for Richmond and the north, or stay in Petersburg, get a good night's rest and take the cars for City Point, connecting with the James River steamers for northern points.

Passengers for western or southern points will leave Petersburg at 5.30 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 11 a. m. Leave Gaston 11 a. m., arrive at Raleigh 7 p. m. Leave Raleigh at 7.40 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Passengers are respectfully requested to get tickets before entering the cars.

E. WILKES,
Eng. and Sup't N. C. R. R.
A. JOHNSON,
Sup't Raleigh & Gaston R. R.
R. M. DUNLOP,
Aug. 21-tf Sup't Petersburg & Weldon R. R.

W. S. G. ANDREWS. BENJ. H. BARDIN.
N. C. COMMISSION HOUSE.
ANDREWS & BARDIN,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE undersigned have established a Commission and Forwarding House in Wilmington, and offer their services for the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Tobacco, Bacon, Flour &c., &., and to purchase for merchants or others, any goods sold in this market.

Office No. 2, South Water Street, up stairs.
August 28, 1865. 15 3mpd

ADVERTISING RATES

Advertisements occupying not more than 10 lines of minion type which constitutes a square:

1 Insertion	$1.00	3 weeks	$ 6.00
2 "	1.50	1 month	10.00
3 "	2.00	2 months	15.00
4 "	2.50	3 "	20.00
5 "	3.00	6 "	30.00
1 week	3.50		

Special notices, under a special head, will be charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

Funeral notices will be charged as advertisements.

The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

Won't Use any Other!

WEBSTER'S
VEGETABLE HAIR INVIGORATOR,
IS LIKED BY ALL IN PREFERENCE TO ANY in market for ten reasons:

1. Because it invariably turns *gray hair* to its original color in the short space of four weeks.
2. Because it is clean and nice, and will not stain the skin.
3. Because it removes all Dandruff and Scurf, and is as harmless as water.
4. Because thousands are using it, and every body should.
5. Because it is peculiarly adapted to all classes, old and young.
6. Because it is purely vegetable—not a dye.
7. Because it kills hair eaters, and makes the hair luxuriant and soft.
8. Because it cures all humors and diseases of the scalp.
9. Because it arrests and prevents the hair from falling.
10. Because it is no humbug, but an honest article, as multitudes can testify; and if it don't prove as recommended, the money will be refunded.

☞ Be sure and use the Invigorator according to directions on the bottle. ☜

For sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Sep. 25-47 1m.

NOTICE.
Buying, Selling and Leasing Real Estate.

ALL Persons wishing to buy, sell, or Lease Real Estate, are invited to call upon the subscriber at his Hotel, on the corner of Wilmington and Davie streets, Raleigh, N. C., who promises to give their business his prompt attention, and spare no pains that will enable him to give entire satisfaction

Being so well known to the citizens of Raleigh and Wake County, the undersigned hopes they will not hesitate to put their business in his hands.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Agent for Wake Co. of the Pioneer Land Office.
sep 2, 1865 24 tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE UNDERSIGNED SOME MONTHS SINCE having associated themselves together to carry on the Commission and Forwarding business, in New Berne, N. C., and circumstances having arisen which render it impracticable for the junior partner to remove to that place, therefore, by mutual consent, the Co-partnership is this day dissolved. The business will be settled up and continued by J. F. Foard, the senior partner.

JNO. F. FOARD,
W. H. CUNINGGIM.

The Junior partner most cheerfully recommends the House of Dr. Foard to public favor and patronage.
Sep 11-53-tf. W. H. CUNINGGIM.

BOOTS & SHOES.
Wholesale.
BALL, BEALL & CO.,
106 MAIN ST., RICHMOND, VA.

THE special attention of Merchants is invited to our New and Complete assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all kinds, Styles and Varieties—Ladies, Misses, Childrens, Men's, Boy's and Youth's.

The Retail Trade will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Stock before going elsewhere to purchase.
Aug. 25-tf

J. W. ATKINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
AND
Agents for
SECURITY FIRE & MAINE INSURANCE COMpany, New York.
Equitable Fire Insurance Company, New York.
Peabody Fire Insurance Company Baltimore.
Maryland Life Insurance Company, Baltimore.
Wilmington, N. C., Sep. 16 38 4m pd.

PALMER, HARTSOOK & CO.
WHOLESALE
Auction and Commission House,
Cary and Dock Libby Buildings,
RICHMOND, VA.
☞ GOODS SOLD by PACKAGE ONLY.
Proprietors U. S. Bonded Warehouse, No 1.

GEO. S. PALMER, late of Wadsworth, Turner & Co.
DAN'L J. HARTSOOK, late of Howardsville, Va.
WM. B. ISAACS, of Wm. B. Isaacs & Co., Bankers.
October 6 51 3mos.

Nails! Nails!!
20 KEGS OF NAILS, ASSORTED SIZES, FOR sale by W. H. ANDREWS.
September 15, 1865-54-tf.

J. H. CRAWFORD,
DENTIST
RALEIGH, N. C.,
[*Office Over P. F. Pescud's Drug Store.*]

INFORMS the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding counties that he has opened an office at the above well known stand, and is prepared to cleanse, extract and fill, and to insert artificial Teeth, from one to an entire set, on the most improved principles of practice.

☞ He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
aug 14—tlst Jan.

L. P. OLDS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HILLSBORO STREET,
Near the Exchange Hotel,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL attend all the Federal Courts in the State.

Special attention to business resulting from the war direct.
September 2nd, 1865 23-tf.

CASTINGS.

TO accommodate the public the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company will make CASTINGS of any kind when the Patterns are furnished at their shops.
ALBERT JOHNSON,
Aug. 23-tf. Gen'l Sup't

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E PELL, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1865.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

For six months,	$5,00
For one month	1,00
" two months	2,00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to say to our friends, that responsible and prompt persons who desire the *Sentinel* need not delay sending us their names at once, who can send us the *Cash* in a short time. The money may be sent us by the Rail Road Conductors or the Express Company.

The friends of JONATHAN WORTH, Esq., have requested us to announce, that he will be supported throughout the State at the approaching election, for Governor of North Carolina.

☞ The Papers of the State are respectfully requested to publish.

Tickets! Tickets!!

Members of the Convention and others who desire them, will be supplied with tickets for *Jonathan Worth*, for Governor, on application at the *Sentinel* office.

Provisional Governors.

President Johnson in the selection of Provisional Governors for the Southern States, acted with his usual sagacity and foresight. He wanted their services for a particular purpose. The task was a delicate one, requiring men of nerve and a strong will. The reconstruction of the States it was expected would produce some friction.—Personal and private interests might sometimes come in conflict with the purposes of the administration, and men were needed who could reconcile any conflict which might arise, or if need be, sustain the government in opposition to the seeming interests of the people.

The President is too sagacious to have supposed that in all cases, his selection of Provisional Governors whose acts were to be sustained by the bayonet, and whose duty might compel them to go adversely to the popular will, would be the proper men to fill the office of civil Governor after the restoration.

Of the ten Provisional Governors appointed by the President, but one of them so far has been announced as a candidate for the office of civil Governor. Gov. Brownlow, of Tennessee, is the only one who seems to have desired to become a civil Governor. He was elected by about one-fifth or less of the people of Tennessee. There is no evidence that President Johnson desired his election. If he did, he has good reason now to regret his election; as we find in no other Southern State any opposition raising its head to President Johnson except in Tennessee, and that evidently under the immediate auspices of Gov. Brownlow.

In Mississippi, Gov. Sharkey was not named for the office of civil Governor, although none of the Provisional Governors have been apparently more popular. Judge Fisher, a special friend of his and a man of known Union principles was nominated during the State Convention. Many of the people doubted whether the election of Judge Fisher would unite and solidify the people of Mississippi. Gen. Humphreys who had been a decided Union man up to the war, but who went with his State when she seceded and entered the army, distinguishing himself as a man of courage and true grit, was brought out by the people against Judge Fisher and elected before he was pardoned. President Johnson on learning the facts, at once gave him a special pardon.

In South Carolina, Hon. Mr. Orr, a Confederate Senator, and who was a friend and sympathizer with our own Gov. Graham while in the Confederate State's Senate, and was pardoned doubtless through the influence of Gov. Perry, is the candidate for civil Governor in that State. Several of the members of the South Carolina Convention were unpardoned, yet they were allowed to serve out their terms in the Convention, and the President has since signed their pardons.

The entire policy and declarations of President Johnson both in public and in private, are pregnant with the patriotic sentiment recently uttered by him: "The people must be *trusted*." The idea therefore which is so industriously circulated now in this State and which is sought to be so earnestly impressed upon the people, that President Johnson will not bear opposition to his appointees, i. e. when he appoints a man Provisional Governor, he will not allow opposition to him as a candidate for civil office, or that it will in any wise be displeasing to him, is a libel upon the President, and is contradicted palpably by all his acts and declarations. As our great military head and Chief, President Johnson demands obedience to his authority and obedience to his agents or appointees. We are sure no people in the South more readily acquiesce in that authority and are more obedient to its mandates, than the people of North Carolina — But as the Civil Chief Magistrate of the nation, so far from ignoring or opposing the popular will, it is perfectly manifest he will neither seek to direct or control that will, but his position is, "The people must be *trusted* with their own affairs."

The election of a Civil Governor under the Constitution, is the duty and concern of the people and of the people only. They alone are responsible for the choice, and no power in the land, has the right to control their will in that matter.

Such however, is the potency of President Johnson's name in this State. So powerfully and kindly has he drawn our people to him, by the magnanimity and liberality of his policy and course towards the Southern people, we are sure if at any time he had expressed a desire to see any particular citizen of the State selected for the office of Civil Governor over another, that desire would have been respected. But the very idea itself, that President Johnson would seek to interfere in a matter so entirely belonging to the people of the State, is not only preposterous and ridiculous, but it is a reflection upon his sagacity and magnanimity.

The friends and supporters of President Johnson in bringing out the name of *Jonathan Worth* as a candidate for the office of Civil Governor, design chiefly to strengthen the hands of the President and to tie the affections of the people of North Carolina more strongly to him.

Mr. Worth's Circular.

We need not ask the attention of our readers to the Circular of Mr. Worth. The people are looking for it and will read it with avidity. It is to the point.

Candidates for Congress.

Our columns to-day announce three candidates for Congress. Mr. Clark of Craven, for the second District, Mr. Turner of Orange, for the fourth District and Mr. Hanes of Davidson, for the fifth District.

We most heartily endorse them. They are all men of sound heads and hearts, and fully sustain and carry out in their practice the liberal and magnanimous policy of President Johnson. They are all National Union men and true sons of North Carolina.

CIRCULAR.

To the People of North Carolina.

For some time past, I have been earnestly pressed by friends in all parts of the State, who respect my constant opposition to the doctrine of secession and my adhesion to the Union, to allow my name to be run as a candidate for civil Governor of this State.

I have listened reluctantly to these solicitations for several reasons. I love quiet, and desire to avoid the vituperation which is unfortunately the common consequence of being a candidate for political position.

A further consideration which has operated upon me, has been the fears of many that rivalry for this position, might produce angry discussion at a time when it is so desirable, that we should quietly and harmoniously resume our place around the board of the old Union.

If I thought my being a candidate would be prejudicial to our full restoration to the Union, I would be the last man to countenance the use of my name. Why should the President or the Congress object to my being elected Governor of North Carolina?

The journals of our General Assembly of 1831, when Mr. Calhoun's splendid talents gave prominence to Nullification, show that I introduced a resolution in the House of Commons, denouncing that doctrine. This resolution, after a violent debate, was adopted by a large majority, and gave the quietus to this doctrine in North Carolina. When it revived, in this State, under the new name of secession, and was advocated by some of our prominent papers, in the session of 1860-61, the journals show, and most of you will remember, how in a forlorn minority, I constantly combatted it.

When at last, in January 1861, a majority passed the bill submitting it to the people in a time of terror and excitement, to decide whether they would have a Convention, the action of which was to be restricted to national affairs, I voted against it, and addressed a circular to my constituents, giving reasons why I thought they should vote "no Convention." The immense majority by which they sustained my views, gave me more satisfaction than any event of my political life. This circular was inserted in most of the news papers published west of Raleigh.

In May 1861, after the war had commenced, the General Assembly was called in extra session, and on the first day of the session, a bill for the calling of a Convention passed its three readings. The journals of the Senate show, that I offered an amendment, providing that no action of the Convention, amending the constitution of the State, or annexing or confederating us with another government, should have any validity until ratified by a vote of the people: and upon the rejection of this amendment, I voted, on the third reading, with only two others, Turner of Orange and Sharpe, of Iredell, against the bill.

The immense majority of my countymen, (above 2500 votes "no Convention," to 45 votes, Convention,") evinced their approval of my conduct. I was earnestly pressed to allow my name to be run for the Convention of 1861. In a public address to a vast assembly of my countymen, they will remember how earnestly I besought them not to vote for me. I knew the Convention would secede. It seemed, under surrounding circumstances inevitable, but I apprehended the terrible consequences which have followed, and was unwilling to participate.

I could not get the assent of my mind or heart to take part in the beginning, of what I was sure would be one of the most terrible convulsions history. I have at all times since, looked back on in course in all these instances with great satisfaction. How then can my election as Governor of North Carolina, give offence to the President, or to the Congress of the United States, or to any friend of our glorious Union?

The pretence so constantly pressed, that no other man whom you can elect, excepting an appointee of the President, would be satisfactory to him, does the President a great injustice. He does not demand of us a surrender of our manhood. Every act of his and the military officers in this State under his command, proves that he wishes you to cast your votes for men of your free choice. Witness his action in Mississippi, where the Confederate Gen. Humphreys was elected over the nominee of the State Convention, and the President immediately granted him a pardon.

The President is a great and sagacious statesman. When we promise our allegiance to the United States, he believes us. He knows that confidence on one side begets confidence on the other. When Gov. Sharkey, of Mississippi, lately ordered the organization of two companies of militia, for each county, to preserve order, and invited the young men, lately disbanded as Confederate soldiers to join said companies, Gen. Slocum, the United States officer in command in that State forbade such organization, on the ground, that men so lately in the army of the Confederacy, ought not to be trusted with arms. The President directed Gen. Slocum to revoke his order, and sustained Gov. Sharkey.

In this he showed that he is not a narrow-minded man. He knew that the soldiers who had been true to their colors when fighting under the Southern flag, would not forfeit their military honor when they entered service under the flag of the United States. Nobody now meditates further resistance to the United States, and I hope the day is not distant when a general amnesty will be granted.

I trust the action of our Convention now sitting, will satisfy the whole nation as to our earnest desire to return to full communion with the United States.

In consenting to be a candidate for Governor, I have no intention to assail any one. Nothing shall be done on my part which can be justly offensive to any person. I hope that any rivalry for a highly honorable position which may occur, will be manly and generous, and that nothing may take place, to mar the friendly personal relations which now exist between myself and any other citizen.

I have endeavored as Provisional Treasurer, under the appointment of Gov. Holden, to discharge all my duties for the best interest of the State, and consequently for the success of his administration, and he has promptly given me all the aid I have asked of him, in securing the public property, and in the execution of all my duties.

I know of no other matters, not embraced in my reports to the Convention, and the ordinances of the Convention which I approve, about which you may wish to know my opinion.

If it should be your pleasure to elevate me to the honorable and responsible position to which I aspire, my past life and conduct are the best guaranty I can offer, as to what may be expected from me. As far as my official position would enable me to do it, both from inclination and conviction of duty, I should endeavor to soften the animosities which have grown out of the horrible war now happily ended. If some of us have grievously erred, grievously have all of us atoned for it. I should endeavor to encourage a spirit of mutual forgiveness—a return to the habits of law and order and steadfast attachment to the Union, which made us so great and so prosperous a people whilst we adhered to the counsels of Washington. If the great body of those whom we lately called our enemies shall concur, as I hope and believe they will in the generous policy of the President, the wounds we have mutually inflicted will heal, and fraternity of feeling return.

JONATHAN WORTH.

Raleigh, N. C. Oct., 17th 1865.

☞ The papers of the State are respectfully requested to publish the above.

For the Sentinel.

To the Voters of the 5th Congressional District.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I take this method of announcing to you that I am a candidate to represent you in the next Congress of the United States, and as I am comparatively unknown to many of you, I hope you will pardon me for refering to my past history and record.

I am a citizen of Davidson County and a farmer by occupation, having labored in that capacity nearly all my life. My first entrance into public life was in the year 1860, as a member of the House of Commons. I canvassed my County in that year as a UNION candidate and advocated the election of John Pool Esq., to the office of Governor of North Carolina. I also advocated the election of Bell and Everett to the high offices of President and Vice President of the United States. In the Legislature of 1860-'61, I was one of that small band who stood firmly by the Union as long as it was possible to do so. I voted for every measure which I thought calculated to preserve the National Government, and against every measure looking in the remotest degree to secession, until it was forced upon us by the action of the coterminous States of Tennessee and Virginia.

I was one of the "immortal 26" who voted against Mr. Love's resolution, pledging North Carolina to resist any and all attempts on the part of the Federal Government to "coerce the seceding States"—against the bill appropriating money to arm the State preparatory to a war with the United States, and against the first Convention bill. I introduced and carried through, the only Union measure adopted by that body—the resolution in the shape of an amendment instructing our Commissioners to the Montgomery Convention "to act only as mediators, and use every effort to effect a reconciliation and thus restore the Union." In February 1861, just before the adjournment of the regular session, I introduced resolutions responsive to similar resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Kentucky, calling upon Congress to call a Convention of all the States to adjust the difficulties then existing between the North and the South. This was the last attempt ever made by any public man in North Carolina, in his public and official capacity to prevent the dreadful civil war which has just terminated. These resolutions were laid on the table by nearly a strict party vote.

At the called Session, in May 1861, after Virginia and Tennessee had already seceded, and after the war had commenced, and the City of Raleigh was filled with armed men, I voted for the second Convention, but not until after I had exhausted every effort to so amend it, as to require the Convention to be called under it, to submit its ordinances to the people for their ratification or rejection. On the second and third readings of the bill, Mr. Davis of Rutherfore offered an amendment to that effect, but it was voted down by the secessionists, on the ground that as the war had already commenced, there was no time to consult the people. To obviate this objection, I then offered the following as an additional section to the bill: "*Be it further enacted*, That on the day of holding the election aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the several counties in this State to open three several boxes, at one of which the vote shall be taken on the question of "separation or no separation from the United States" at another on the question of "Southern Confederacy or no Southern Confederacy," and at the other for the Delegates to said Convention, but this amendment received but a very small vote.

It was now evident that the current could be resisted no longer, and in common with many other Union men, good and true, I yielded to "the stern logic of events" and floated down with the irresistable tide. No choice was left us but to let it run its course until its first fury had spent itself, and then attempt to guide it by negotiations, and conduct it to such a termination, as would prevent the dreadful shock, which we have just sustained. This course I attempted to pursue. I was not a candidate for re-election in 1862, because I saw at the time, no good which a man of my principles could do the people, by going to the Legislature.

But in the summer of 1863, I saw or thought I saw, that the Confederacy had passed the culminating point of its power and its glory, and that sooner or later if we persisted in the struggle we would be a subjugated—or at least a conquered people. I, therefore, commenced, in my humble way, advocating negotiations for peace upon the basis of a restoration of the Union and of the national authority. To accomplish this end, I wrote a number of articles for three different news papers in the State, in many of which I openly and boldly took grounds for "reconstruction." Some of these you may, perhaps remember, published in the *Standard* over the signature of "DAVIDSON."

In 1864, I was again elected to the Legislature from my county without a canvass as a reconstruction or Union man. On the 20th of January 1865, I introduced into the House of Commons certain resolutions, instructing a committee to bring in a Convention bill, on which occasion I made a speech in which I openly took the ground, that nothing but speedy action on the part of the States to effect peace upon the basis of re-union, could save us from the awful consequences which have since ensued. These resolutions were laid on the table by a large vote, which crushed out the last hope of ending the war by negotiations. Thus ended my Legislative career.

If elected to Congress by your suffrages, I shall endeavor to pursue such a course as will best promote the prosperity and glory of this great nation, and especially the interests of North Carolina, of which I am "native and to the manor born." I most heartily and cordially approve of the reconstruction policy of President Johnson. I regard his course as one eminently national and conservative, and one which should receive, as I believe it does receive, the support of every citizen of the State. So long as he pursues his present liberal, magnanimous and conciliating policy, I shall stand by and sustain him in it to the utmost of my power.

I shall vote for Jonathan Worth Esq., for Governor.

Your fellow citizen,
LEWIS HANES.

Davidson Co., October 18th, 1865.

For the Sentinel.

"Festus."

The above cited party is no Democrat, but an old line Whig of the "strong government" order, and which had about played out at one time, but now that this idea of a strong government is again obtaining, this kind of stock appears to be rising.

However, we will not quarrel with the able and popular editor of the *Sentinel* on this score, but come to the point direct.

In heading an article "Democratic Doctrine," we were merely turning Democratic for the nonce to see if we could play on that pipe, but find that it sometimes utters too much music, at others too little of the right sort; for instance, pure Democracy, (and is not that the best kind?) requires equality of right, and universal suffrage, &c., &c.; yet what Democrat does so contend? This principle must then be abandoned, and good Whig doctrines substituted. The Democrat must turn Whig!

But that is not the point we are driving at.—It is different. When "Festus" tried his hand on the keys of the opposition instrument, he was not to be held responsible for failure at meeting the difficulties of the argument. Yet it was understood at the time, that the *Sentinel* endorsed every sentence save the one about the feeling in North Carolina as to the propriety or right of secession in 1861; his reflections, (call it reflection) however, calling in question all the facts and conclusions therein.

The argument throughout went to show that North Carolina never politically, left the Union; that the acts of the Convention where controverting public policy (in its broadest or national sense) were void; that some acts done were not so contrary, but useful to humanity and progress, and so far good; that the secession ordinance was of the anti-policy kind, and not the wish of the country, and hence a dead letter; that County appropriations and the aegis of the Confederate flag, where *not* for war purposes, were sound; that private contracts, if tainted with treason, were unsound; that all *bona fide* contracts between man and man during the war, where not really thus tainted, were, and are equitable and legal, and need no legislation, being mere incidents of time, not of war; that the grand query relative to the assumption of State war debt turns upon the important enquiry, 1st, Would it be against public policy, that is, in acknowledging it, does the startling matter of secession appear as endorsed; and 2nd, Even should it so appear, will the injury to the State's financial credit by not assuming [paying too!] counterbalance the evil of bad example in squinting at the right of disunion?

Now "Festus" was enlarging and philosophizing on the *Sentinel's* own heading, (as honestly quoted,) and trying the design of logic on the whole subject of repudiation. He (meaning the worthy editor,) must not desert his compatriots in argument and deduction. In argument, in politics or anything else, we must take the bull by the horns, call things by right names, and plumb the track! It is a hard lesson, (and how few we learn!) but we are to have a new role, a set of honest politicians all over the country, and with the revival, ("not of letters,") but of the strong government doctrine, and some dozen other improvements, we may expect a better time generally.

Meantime, let the *Sentinel* adhere to its doctrine of "assumption" on the ground solely of moral right; for due regard to private contracts, the old State debts, the incidental or humanity obligations of war &c., and though he gives us a wide berth—almost as wide as that given to the advertisement of Messrs. Mordecai and Hawkins, still we can harmonize well enough, and though "Festus" is a Union man and Whig, not a Democrat, it will perhaps make no difference.

FESTUS.

The Grave of Yancey.

A Montgomery correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* thus describes the grave of William L. Yancey:

"It is marked by no monument. A plain marble slab lying on a level with the ground, and enclosed by a low iron fence, covers the ashes of the once proud fire-eater. The name of Wm. L. Yancey, on the iron gate, is the only thing that tells us whose bones rest here. Strange enough that one so ambitious during life should, when dying, request his friends to put no monument to his grave—so strange, indeed, that I am disposed to doubt it in the case of Mr. Yancey, notwithstanding an old citizen tells me that was the fact. He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church in this city; was remarkably gifted in prayer, and zealous of good works generally—at least that is the reputation he has here. He had a small plantation and owned a few slaves, but was, by no means, wealthy. Still, he was the recognized champion of slavery and slave-holders. He gave his great genius to the defense of an institution whose destruction 'tis a pity Providence had not spared him to see. Many have lived to see it whom, I fear, do not profit by the lesson as much as he would have done."

A speaker at a recent Fenian meeting in Worcester, mysteriously intimated that a Fenian, on board the Great Eastern, purposely damaged the cable, because he was determined that informers should not have the use of the cable until Irish independence is achieved.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HON. JOSIAH TURNER, JR.,

We are requested to announce Hon. JOSIAH TURNER, JR., of Orange, as a candidate for the Congress of the United States from the fourth Congressional District, at the ensuing election.

Oct 18-62 tde.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE DR. E. A. CRUDUP as a candidate to represent the County of Franklin in the Senate in the next General Assembly.

Oct. 18th, 1865-62-tde.

FOR CONGRESS.

MR. EDITOR:—The friends of C. C. CLARK Esq., of Craven County, announce him as a candidate to rspresent the 2nd Congressional District, in the next United States Congress.

October, 17, 1865-61-tde.

*** Goldsboro', Wilmington and New Berne papers, please publish.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE MAJ. WILLIE D. JONES as a Candidate to represent Wake County in the State Senate, at the approaching election. 57-tde.

MASONIC.

THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS AND REPRESENtatives of the Grand Lodge of free and accepted Masons of North Carolina, will meet in this city on Monday evening, the fourth of December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business.

The officers of the subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper delegates to be appointed in obedience to the constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.

October 18th, 1865-62-3tawd.

KELLOGG, WHEELER & CO.

(OLD STAND OF S. H. YOUNG.)

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Dry Goods,

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LIQUORS! LIQUORS!! LIQUORS!!!

WE OFFER TO DEALERS A FINE ARTICLE of

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Oct., 17th, 1865 61-tf.

HARDWARE AT WHOLESALE.

Mitchell & Allen.

No. 22 Pollock St., Newbern, N. C.

ARE RECEIVING, AND NOW OFFER FOR sale, a large Stock of Builders' and Housekeepers' Hardware of every description, Carpenters', Coopers', Blacksmiths' and Machinists' Tools, Pocket Knives, Knives & Forks, Scissors, Japanned, Painted and Plain Tin Ware, Willow and Wood Ware, Parlor and Cook Stoves, with a large variety of other House furnishing goods, consisting in part Cut and Pressed Glass, China and Queen's Ware, Britannia and Plated Ware.

PAPER HANGINGS,
BORDERS AND CENTRES,
PAPER AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES;

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GENTS', LADIES'
AND
BOYS' SADDLES, WHIPS,
BUGGY AND WAGON HARNESS,
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For the sale of any article of Manufacture or Produce.

NEWBERN, N. C., Oct, 17, 1865 61 3m.

On Consignment.

500 BUNCHES COTTON YARN.

1,500 Pairs Ladies', Gents', and Child' Shoes, 75 Dozen Black and Drab Felt Hats, which will be sold by the Case or Dozen, at very low prices.

MITCHELL & ALLEN.

Newbern, N. C., Oct., 17, 1865-61-3m.

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OR TO

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NEWBERN, N. C.

Newbern, N. C., Oct., 17, 1865-61-3m.

North Carolina State Convention.

THIRTEENTH DAY—CONTINUED.

NIGHT SESSION.

October 16th, 7 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. McRae, of Cumberland, moved a suspension of the rules in order to take up an ordinance providing for the election of two members of the House of Commons from the County of Cumberland, and one from the County of Harnett. The motion was agreed to and the ordinance passed its several readings.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, moved that the ordinance concerning revenue be now taken up, and the ordinance "declaring what laws and ordinances are in force," be made the special order for to morrow, at 11 o'clock.

Both of these motions prevailed, and the clerk read the "ordinance to provide revenue for the year 1865."

Upon motion of Mr. Howard, of Edgecombe, the ordinance was considered by sections.

The ordinance will be published in full when passed.

Mr. Wright, of New Hanover, moved an amendment to the first section, se that the tax shall be paid "in the existing national currency," which was agreed to.

Mr. Sloan of Gaston moved to amend the third section, so as to tax all liquors made out of the State and imported into it, fifty cents per gallon. The amendment prevailed.

Mr. Lyon of Granville, moved to amend the eleventh section, first to reduce the tax on retailers to twenty-five dollars, which failing, to fifty dollars, but the last amendment also failed.

Mr Wright of New Hanover proposed an amendment to this section, providing that where retailers have already, under the existing law, paid a tax, they shall have credit therefor. The amendment prevailed.

Mr. Dockery of Richmond, moved to amend the thirteenth section, imposing a tax upon pedlars, to include pedlars of "spirituous liquors." The amendment was adopted.

Mr. McDonald of Moore, moved to amend also by adding "tobacco" but it did not prevail.

Mr. Lyon of Granville, moved to except "flour" as one of the articles of merchandize included in the section, and it was adopted.

Mr. Odom of Northampton moved to include "tobacco" in the fifteenth section, imposing a tax upon cotton held or owned in the State. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Odom also moved to include "tobacco" in the sixteenth section, imposing a tax on cotton held or owned at any time during 1865 by an yperson other than the producer, which was adopted.

Mr. Jones of Columbus moved to strike out the tax of "ten cents" on each barrel of tar, turpentine and rosin and insert "five cents."

Mr. Howard of Edgecombe supported the amendment, as the tax would come out of the producer entirely, as these articles came into competition with similar articles produced in other States. The amendment prevailed.

Mr. Jones also moved to strike out "twenty" and insert "ten" in the eighteenth section, imposing a tax upon every barrel of tar held at any time during 1865. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Eaton of Warren moved to include "tobacco" among the articles excluded in the nineteenth section.

Mr. Eaton also made a similar amendment in the twentieth section. Both of these motions prevailed.

Mr. Caldwell of Burke, moved to amend the twenty-sixth section, so that the Sheriffs will have six per cent commissions on all sums under one thousand dollars—five per cent on all sums over one thousand and under two thousand dollars,—and four per cent on all sums over two thousand dollars. This amendment was agreed to.

The Ordinance then passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Phillips of Orange, at 10 o'clock, P. M., adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

October 17th, 1865.

The President called the Convention to order at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The journal was read and approved.

The Hon. R. P. Dick, one of the delegates from the County of Guildford, presented his credentials and was qualified. Mr. Dick has heretofore been detained from his seat by severe illness.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Donnell from the committee on constitutional amendments made his reports, the first, in reference to the "resolutions concerning certain amendments to the constitution" introduced by Mr. Love of Jackson, (heretofore published;) that the first and second resolutions (concerning our federal relations and slavery) had been acted on by the Convention; that the third, in reference to the "basis of representation" had been referred to a special committee; and the fourth and fifth, the one in relation to the qualifications of the Governor of the State, and the other, as to the propriety of making the office of Lieutenant Governor, involve questions of constitutional amendment, which require more consideration than the business of the Convention will probably admit of at this session.

The other in regard to the resolutions introduced by Mr. Allen of Duplin, making inquiry as to the expediency of making a fixed *value* of real estate as a qualification of members of the General Assembly, instead of a number of acres, and also the age at which such members shall be qualified, and further as to the time, a voter should reside in the county in which he votes prior to the election, report that these subjects will necessarily be involved in the inquiries and labors of the committee appointed to "revise the Constitution."

Mr. Winborne of Chowan, from the committee appointed "to examine the calendar and report what ordinances and resolutions were, in their opinion necessary for the Convention to act upon during its present session, and also to appoint a day for the adjournment of this body have discharged that duty, and reported that the "ordinance declaring what laws and ordinances are in force and for other purposes," now on its third reading. "Resolutions of thanks to President Johnson and Governor Holden." Resolutions concerning the enrollment of the ordinance to declare null and void the ordinance of secession." "Ordinance in relation to the late officers of the State." Resolutions to appoint a committee to report how much of the late debt was for war purposes, how much for other purposes, the specie value of said debt, the least means of discharging the same and giving us a good currency and relief to the people." Resolution requesting the President to proclaim the people of North Carolina restored to their rights and privileges under the constitution and the Union." "Resolution to constitute a commission to prepare and report to the Legislature a code of laws on the subject of freedmen." "Resolutions requesting the Governor to correspond with the President of the United States with regard to officers and citizens confined by the military authorities in Raleigh and Wilmington North Carolina." "An ordinance to appoint a Judge to determine State claims to property." "Resolution concerning enrolment of the ordinance prohibiting slavery in North Carolina." "Resolution concerning the forwarding of the constitution of the State and its amendments, together with the ordinance prohibiting slavery in the State to the President of the United States." "Ordinance to provide revenue for the year 1865." "Resolution of inquiry of the Public Treasurer what amount has been expended for the families of indigent soldiers; for the purchase of corn for the use of counties, and for the salt work, and in what currency their expenditure has been made." And the "resolution calling upon the Governor for copies of certain acts of the General Assembly passed in secret session," should be acted on, and further that the Convention adjourn at 5 o'clock A. M. Thursday, the 19th inst.

Mr. Howard of Edgecombe, from the committee on the re-organization of the militia, reported "An ordinance to organize a temporary force for the preservation of law and order." [The ordinance will be reported in full as passed.]

Mr. Ferebee, of Camden said, this was a most important ordinance especially in the part of the State he had the honor to represent. Its importance deserves early attention, he therefore moved that it be made the special order for to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Dockery, of Richmond, concurred with his friend, the delegate from Camden (Mr. Ferebee.) There was great necessity that the Convention should act upon this matter at its present session.

The motion prevailed, and it was so ordered.

Mr Eaton, of Warren, moved to suspend the rules in order to take up the resolutions requesting the President of this Convention to forward to the President of the United States a copy of the Declaration of Rights, and of the Constitution of North Carolina, and of all the amendments to the said Constitution which were adopted prior to the 20th day of May, 1861; and also a a copy of the ordinances of this Convention concerning the ordinance of May, 20th, 1861, and slavery."

The motion prevailed, and after a verbal amendment by Mr Eaton, the resolutions were adopted.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Eleven o'clock having arrived, the special order, the "ordinances declaring what laws and ordinances are in force," was taken up as unfinished business on its third reading.

An amendment of Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, to the fifth section, was under consideration.

The section is as follows: No person who may have been a civil or military officer of the State or of the Confederate States, shall be held liable for any act done, or which may be done in the proper discharge of the duties imposed on him by any authority purporting to be a law of the State or Confederate State's Government; but such officer shall be exempt from all personal liability therefor, in like manner as if such act had been done under lawful authority. *Provided nevertheless*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to bar any citizen of the States from his civilaction for the recovery of damages on account of any improper or illegal execution of the law or authority imposing such duties.

Mr. Caldwell of Burke, moved to amend by inserting after the word "officer" the words "or private," and after the word "liable" the words "to indictment," and strike out all the residue of the section after the words "Confederate States Government." The two first amendments were rejected by a *viva voce* vote and upon the third, Mr. Faison of Sampson called the *yeas* and *nays*, and the amendment did not pass, yeas 33, nays 79.

Those who voted in the affirmative are

Messrs. Boyden, Bradley, Bryan, Caldwell, of Burke, Caldwell, of Guilford, Dick, Dockery, Donnell, Ellis, Gahagan, Garland, Garret, Harris of Guilford, Haynes, Henry, Jackson, Jones, of Henderson, Jones, of Rowan, Joyce, King, Logan, Love, of Chatham, McDonald, of Chatham, McDonald, of Moore, Moore, of Chatham, Patterson, Pool, Rush, Smith, of Johnston, Smith, of Wilkes, Spencer, of Montgomery, Thompson, Williams.—33

Those who voted in the negative are.

Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Allen, Baines Baker, Barrow, Beam, Bell, Berry, Bingham, Brickell, Brown, Brooks, Burgin, Buxton, Clark, Conigland, Cowper, Dickey, Eaton, Faircloth, Faison, Faulkner, Ferebee, Furches, Gilliam, Godwin, Grissom, Harris, of Rutherford, Hanrahan, Hodge, Howard, Jarvis, Johnston, Jones, of Columbus, Jones of Davidson, Joyner, Kelly, Kennedy, Love of Jackson, Lyon, Manly, McCauley, McCleese, McCorkle, McCoy of Sampson, McKay, of Harnett, McGehee, McIver, N. A. McLean, Nat. McLean, McLaughlin, McRae, Mebane, Moore, of Wake, Murphy, Nicholson, Norfleet, Odom, Perkins, Phillips, Polk, Rumley, Russell, Saunders, Simmons, Smith, of Anson, Spencer of Hyde, Starbuck, Stephenson, Stewart, Stubbs, Walkup, Ward, Willey, Wilson, Winburne, Winston, Wright.—79.

Mr. Starbuck of Forsythe, moved to amend by inserting after the word "damages" the words "or from indictment," and by adding to the section this *proviso*: "that no order issued without authority of what purported to be a law of the State or Confederate States." Both of which amendments were adopted.

Mr. Faulkner of Surry, moved to amend by striking out all between the words "law of the State" and the words "provided nevertheless."

Mr. Moore, of Wake, opposed the amendment Every illegal act not excused or pardoned is subject to indictment, and every trespass is liable to damages. Every one who had done his duty under a law of the State or the Confederate States, should be protected. It had been said on this floor, that during the rebellion, we were obliged to pass laws and order their execution under the existing circumstances, and those who acted honestly under them should be protected. There was considerable difference between the law and an order of an officer. The order must be governed by a law or it is illegal—if it departs from it, it is not protected by the panoply of the law. Is there any law of the State or of the Confederate States to justify the burning of houses or to permit outrages upon citizens? I think not—and if there is, how many of the members of this grave body are responsible for them? It has been said that it would be difficult to determine when an order is justified by the law, that may be—but can that be a reason why we should not legislate upon it. We only desire to protect those who should be protected—and upon this a judge and jury would decide.

The amendment of the gentleman from Surry, (Mr. Faulkner,) would protect those who acted under the authority of the State, and not under that of the Confederate States. It now protects all alike. The same Convention that assumed to withdraw the State from the United States, also assumed to make us citizens of the Confederate States, and the acts were equally valid. That body and succeeding Legislatures elected Confederate States Senators, the people elected members to the Congress of the Confederate States—one of them a Senator, you have honored by placing over the deliberations of this body—others are members of the Convention, and they voted for the laws of that government, and we are responsible for them. Then, why should we make the distinction? He had in his mind, when he drew up this section, the act of 1783, making a similar provision for those engaged in the revolutionary war. He wished he had it now to show the wisdom and conciliatory spirit of our fathers in burying in oblivion what had been done in strife and ill humor.

Mr. Faulkner withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Pool of Bertie moved to amend by striking out the words "any authority purporting" and insert the words, "what purported"—but the motion was not adopted.

Mr. Pool, moved to strike out the entire section and insert as follows: "No person who may have aided in the passage or execution of any law of the State of North Carolina or of the Confederate States shall be held liable to indictment or civil action for such aid, because of the fact only that such law was void on account of its being in contravention of the Constitution of the State or of the United States.

Mr. Pool sustained his amendment. It was as far as he was willing to obliterate the acts of those acting under the authority of the State or Confederate States. If it were not the fact that people expected the laws to be vindicated, scenes in his portion of the State, from which the mind turns in horror, would occur. He did not think it prudent to go any farther now than is provided in his amendment, nor was he prepared to say that justice demanded that we should go farther in the future. In attempting to throw into oblivion, what had occurred, we may arouse feelings which might be attended with results more terrible than those stamped on the past.

Mr. Phillips of Orange moved to amend the amendment as follows: That the fifth section as amended, is declared to be the sentiments of the Convention.

Upon this, Mr. Love of Jackson demanded the ayes and nays and it was sustained, and the amendment of Mr. Phillips was adopted. Ayes 87, nays 18.

Those who voted in the affirmative are

Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Allen, Baines, Baker, Beam, Bell, Berry, Bingham, Bradley, Brickell, Brown, Burgin, Buxton, Clark, Conigland, Cowper, Dickey, Eaton, Faircloth, Faison, Ferebee, Furches, Gilliam, Godwin, Grissom, Hardy, Hanrahan, Hodge, Howard, Jarvis, Johnston, Jones of Columbus, Jones of Davidson, Joyce, Joyner, Kelly, Kennedy, King, Logan, Love of Chatham, Love of Jackson, Lyon, Manly, McCauley, McCleese, McCorkle, McCoy of Sampson, McKay of Harnett, McDonald of Chatham, McDonald of Moore, McGehee, McIver, N. A. McLean, Nat. McLean, McLaughlin, McRae, Mebane, Moore of Chatham, Moore of Wake, Murphy, Nicholson, Norfleet, Odom, Perkins, Phillips, Polk, Rumley, Russell, Rush, Saunders, Simmons, Smith of Anson, Smith of Johnston, Smith of Wilkes, Spencer of Hyde, Starbuck, Stephenson, Stubbs, Swan, Walkup, Ward, Willey, Wilson, Winburne, Winston, Wright.—87.

Those who voted in the negative are

Messrs. Boyden, Bryan, Caldwell of Burke, Caldwell of Guilford, Donnell, Faulkner, Gahagan, Garland, Garrett, Jackson, Jones of Henderson, Jones of Rowan, Patterson, Pool, Sloan, Spencer of Montgomery, Stewart, Thompson.—18.

So the section as amended was adopted.

Amendments were offered to other sections and the ordinance being still under consideration, the Convention took a recess until 7 o'clock P. M.

The committee on "lost records" was announced as follows: Messrs. Buxton, Cumberland; Norfleet, Edgecomb; Starbuck, Forsyth; Allen, Duplin; and Faircloth, Wayne.

HARD TO PLEASE.—The leaders of the fanatical faction at the North seem hard to please.—President Johnson's policy does not satisfy them. According to their notions, it is not a policy for the country, the whole country, but one for the exclusive benefit of the unfortunate South. The ends of the war cannot be attained, they argue, if the President's views prevail. What these ends are, it cannot be very clearly seen, but it can be seen what they are not. The peace of the country by the restoration of the Union: the complete guarantee of republican rights under the Constitution to the returning States; the firm establishment of political concord as rested upon sentiment no less than upon principle; these were certainly not the objects of the war it these fanatics are to be credited. To effect these purposes, President Johnson is exerting himself to the utmost; and yet they are organizing a formidable resistance to him and his wise administration.

The honest truth is, these agitators are disappointed because the South is determined to submit to the Government in good faith, and to do her whole duty in upholding its interests.—Southern men are entirely too patriotic. They have wheeled into line too promptly, accepting their fate and refusing to quarrel with the decrees of destiny. These strange Southerners endure their immense losses and take their appointed lot in too heroic a mood for their liking. If their property had been swept away, these fanatics know full well how they would have acted. Themselves selfish and suspicious to the last degree, they cannot understand how the South, proud and imperious as she has been supposed to be, can so patiently bear the pressure of superhuman burdens and stand erect under the incumbent weight. The fanatics are therefore alarmed lest things should work too well. Like some doctors, they do not wish the patient to get on his feet too rapidly. By delaying the recovering of the sick man, they can practice a little longer, and so have his precious health more firmly established Now, perchance, these benevolent physicians may be made to understand that the patient aforesaid has taken the medicine prescribed, and is doing about as well as could be expected. Any more vomiting, bleeding, purging, blistering, are quite undesirable.—*Macon Journal.*

BROWNLOW TO BE IMPEACHED.—In the Tennessee Legislature, just assembled, Mr. James R. Hood, from Chattanooga, and five other members, are preparing articles of impeachment against Gov. Brownlow, upon the ground that he has illegally appointed justices of the peace and other officers contrary to the laws of the State. The action of Mr. Hood and his colleagues will doubtless lead to an interesting and exciting discussion in the Legislature.—*St. Louis Republican.*

It is understood that the *National Intelligencer*, of Washington city, is to be the official organ of the Administration.

TELEGRAPHIC.

By the American Telegraph Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.

A grand parade of Philadelphia firemen took place to-day. It was the most imposing pageant ever presented in this country. Over one hundred and fourteen, including 30 visiting companies are in procession. One hundred thousand people are gathered along the route. The *Ledger* estimates that the parade turns out more men than followed Scott's army from Vera Cruz to the Halls of the Montezumas.

General News.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.

A dispatch from Cincinnatti to-day, says that a large meeting of citizens was held on yesterday at Lexington Ky., to express thanks for the removal of martial law from that State. Speeches by Gen. Houston and others were made, and resolutions adopted, thanking the President and endorsing his reconstruction policy &c.

New Orleans accounts state that Gov. Wells has accepted the nomination of the Convention of the conservative party. It is also stated that Ex-Gov. Allen has applied for his pardon of the President.

The Texas press does not approve of negro suffrage. The correspondent of the *Times* says that the State is fast assuming its former prosperity.

The Boston *Post* of the 17th says: A. H. Stephens was entertained at a private dinner at the Revere House on yesterday, by Geo. A. Fairfield of Chelsea. Mr. Stephens expressed his purpose to support the policy of the President for the reconstruction of the Union to the full extent of his influence and ability.

New York Markets etc.,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.

At New York to-day, 8000 bales of Savannah and Sea Island Cotton belonging to the government sold at auction at gold rates, middling fair 44¾. Gold 146, Strict middling 40¾, strict low middling 39½, ordinary 35½ to 32½.

Advices from Savannah to 12th say that the Constitutional Union ticket was receiving large majorities in nearly every county in South Carolina and Georgia.

In New York last night a fire in Bridge street destroyed a large warehouse filled with cotton. Probable loss nearly a million.

For Sale.

WE HAVE FIVE PIANOS FOR SALE. Also a very fine article of Rye Whiskey and old Wheat Whiskey. Peach Brandy, very fine, and Plantation Bitters by the case and bottle. Also, a No. 1 article Durham's Smoking Tobacco.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Raleigh, October 18-62 tf.

PEACE INSTITUTE FOR RENT.

ON SATURDAY, 12 O'CLOCK, I WILL RENT to the highest bidder, at my Office, Creech's Store, the Peace Institute property, until January 1866. W. R. MILLER.

Raleigh, Oct. 17-61-4ts.

*** Standard copy.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE Apply to J. T. GOOCH,

Oct. 11-56-2w-pd. Weldon, N. C.

1865 1865

DRY GOODS!

Fall and Winter Trade.

GOLDSTIN & WILSON WOULD RESPECTfully call the attention of the public to our very complete stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE, FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

Which we are now prepared to offer at prices which we feel assured will compare favorably with those of any other House in the City.

It consists of

Silks, Merinos,
DeLanes, (all wool) Bombazines,
Lustre's, Prints of the Best Make,
Domestics, bleached and unbleached,
Cambrics, White and Colored,

Corset Jeans, Ladies Hats of the latest and most approved styles. Shoes to suit the season, &c., &c.

AT J. C. PALMER'S STORE.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE LOT, of the Latest Styles of Ready Made Clothing, consisting of plain and fancy Cassimere Suits, Black Cloth Suits, Overcoats, plain and fancy (all wool) Shirts, Linen and paper shirt collars. Call and get one of those travelling collars, at

GOLDSTIN & WILSONS'

AT J. C. PALMER'S Store.

RALEIGH, Oct. 17th, 1865-61 tf.

JOS. W. CARROLL, JOS. HOY, J. R. RIVEN

JOSEPH HOY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO 126 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

CARROLL, HOY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

NO. 36 PERDIDO STREET,

New Orleans.

REFER TO

Messrs. W. H. & S. TUCKER,
C. B. HARRISON, ESQ.,
B. F. MOORE, ESQ.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Oct. 17th, 1865 61-3m.

Revenue Stamps.

THE RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of Revenue Stamps, is now prepared to furnish them in any quantity that may be required.

W. B. GULICK, Cashier.

October, 17, 1866-61-2w

Selling Off at Cost.

HENSHAW & THORBURN,

(ONE DOOR ABOVE PESCUD'S DRUG STORE,)

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH,

HAVING DETERMINED TO CHANGE THEIR business, are now selling out their fine stock of New Goods, [most of them just imported,]

AT COST.

Their fine lot of

DRESS GOODS

has just been received, consisting of

Silks, Merinos,
Delaines, Ginghams,
De Chevris, Scotch Plaids,
Prints, &c. Alpaccas, &c.

—ALSO—

a fine assortment of

Victoria Hats, Kid Gloves,
Sontags, Brilliantes,
Shawls, Jackonets,
Corsetts, Muslins,
Hose, Irish Linen,
Hoop Skirts, Silk Hdks,
Balmorals, Linen Hdkfs.

—ALSO—

Hair Oils, Extracts and Pomade.

—ALSO—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

AND

Ready-Made Clothing.

—ALSO—

A lot of choice

GROCERIES.

These goods must be cleared off in a short time, and they are offered at the lowest prices.

Henshaw & Thorburn respectfully return their thanks to the ladies of Raleigh and vicinity, for their liberal patronage, and hope that they will embrace an early opportunity to purchase at the low prices now offered.

Raleigh, October 9 54-tf.

THE OLD HOUSE IN NEW DRESS.

A FINE STOCK OF CLOTHING FOR MEN AND Boys. Extensive variety of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

and the largest stock of

UNDERCLOTHING,

in the State.

The same reliable fabrics which the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding have hitherto country found at this house are now offered.

EVERY GARMENT

we offer is made to order. We sell the finest, medium and lower grades of clothing.

We can fit you with Ready-made Clothing equal to the finest New York custom work, at

HARDING, ANDREWS & CO.

FOUR DOLLARS! FOUR DOLLARS!!

$4 $4 $4 $4 $4 $4

Buys as good a HAT as is sold elsewhere in Raleigh for $5.

Our Hats are bought by the case, and we can make a satisfactory profit and sell 25 per cent. below prices generally.

Country Merchants

can select Hats by the dozen or case of us upon as good terms as Eastern Manufacturers can supply them.

HARDING ANDREWS & CO.

(Harding's old stand,) Fayetteville St.

Parents and Guardians

Can find at Harding, Andrews & Co.'s CLOTHING STORE, the newest styles, the desirable colors, the durable fabrics and best made

YOUTHS AND BOYS' CLOTHING

in the State.

We pay particular attention to the wants of Parents for their sons' Clothing at

HARDING, ANDREWS & CO'S

Clothing House.

Umbrellas! Umbrellas!!

Largest stock of best make, at

HARDING, ANDREWS & CO'S.

It matters not how Large you are,

HARDING, ANDREWS & CO, can fit you to Clothing and Under-Wear. They are opening a large assortment of

English Merino SHIRTS and DRAWERS,

something entirely new in this market, to fit all sizes!

HARDING, ANDREWS & CO.,

Clothiers, &c.

Why pay $5 or $6 for a Hat such as we can sell you for Four Dollars? At

HARDING, ANDREWS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hats.

The Planters of North Carolina should see the Planters' Hat sold by

HARDING, ANDREWS & CO.

By Express Daily,

Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Undergarments, &c., at

HARDING, ANDREWS & CO.

Raleigh, Oct. 11, 1865-56-tNov.

New Arrival.

20 BARRELS BALTIMORE FAMILY FLOUR, At
W. R. ANDREWS'.

40 BOXES CHEESE, At
W. R. ANDREWS'.

10,000 SEGARS, At
W. R. ANDREWS'.

Raleigh, Sep. 25-42-tf.

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!

LOUGEE & BROTHER

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE LOT OF Cooking and Parlor Stoves at the old stand on Fayetteville Street.

PLANISHED WARE. A FINE ASSORTment of French and Coffee and Tea Pots.

JAPAN WARE. TRUNKS, CAKE AND SUgar Boxes, Tea and Coffee Canisters, Dust Pans, Spittoons, Pepper Boxes and Fancy Tin Cups.

HARDWARE and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. Waffle Irons, Frying Pans, Sauce Pans, Tinned Iron Pots, Coffee Mills, Snuffers, &c.

TIN WARE. A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT, and Home-made.

JOBBING, REPAIRING and HOUSE-ROOFING executed at the shortest notice.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE AND REPAIR Stove Pips, put up Stoves, &c.

PERSONS DESIRING ANY THING IN OUR line would do well to give us a call.

Raleigh, October 10, 1865-55-3w.

LOOKING GLASSES at 44 FAYETTEVILLE ST.

DRESSING COMBS at 44 FAYETTEVILLE ST.

The Children not Forgotten.

DOLLS FROM 25 CENTS TO $3 00, at 44 FAYETTEVILLE ST.

GENUINE DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO, at 44 FAYETTEVILLE ST.

WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, ETC., at 44 FAYETTEVILLE ST.

PERSONS VISITING RALEIGH, AS WELL AS citizens, are invited to call in at 44 Fayetteville Street and see the *variety of useful articles.*

D. T. CARRAWAY,
With Hart & Lewis.

Raleigh, October 9, 1865 54-tf.

Plated Ware.

WE HAVE A BEAUTIFUL VARIETY OF PLAted Tea Setts—six pieces each.

TEA AND TABLE SPOONS,
SALT AND MUSTARD SPOONS,
FORKS AND CUPS.

—ALSO—

PLATED CASTORS of finest patterns,
NAPKIN RINGS, &c., &c., &c., &c.

These Goods are *made to order expressly for our trade*, are of the best quality of Plate on genuine ALBATTA, warranted full weight of Silver, and equal in appearance to solid Silver Ware. For sale low at 44 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.,

D. T. CARRAWAY,
With Hart & Lewis.

Raleigh, October 9, 1865 54-tf.

MORE GOODS

AT

44 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

IN ADDITION TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF HARDWARE and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, we have received another lot of

BUGGY MATERIAL.

Rims, Spokes, Hubs, Enamelled Cloths, Dash and Collar Leather, Bands, Clips, Shafts, &c.

—ALSO—

Rogers & Brother's Celebrated "heavy plated on Albatta."

Spoons and Forks.

Wright, Brother & Co.'s make of Umbrellas.

Bed Screws, Bedstead Joints, Tubs, Buckets, Trays, Waiters, Door Mats, Foot Scrapers, Brooms, Brushes, Spittoons.

A new Washing Machine, Well Buckets, Wheels and Rope.

Conductors, Punches, Bell Cord for Rail Road Cars, Couplings, &c.

Paints, Varnishes and Oils, Kerosene Oil, Lamps, Chimneys and Wicks.

Cooking Stoves of the best patterns.

Pocket and Table Cutlery in great variety—and

Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Pots, Ovens, Spiders Kettles, &c.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
50-2m. With Hart & Lewis.

HART & LEWIS,

(Established in 1853.)

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

TIN,
COPPER AND SHEET IRON,
COOKING STOVES,
—AND—
HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

NEWBERN, N. C.

MIDDLE STREET.

A. E. HALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

22 North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton and other produce solicited.

REFER to Rev. W. E. PELL, Raleigh.

Wilmington, July 13, 1865. 24—2m pd.

MONEY SAVED

BY

COMING EARLY
COMING LATE

AND

Coming all the time

TO BUY

J. KINSEY'S
NEW GOODS

OF THE

LATEST STYLES!

I HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM NEW YORK, with a large and well selected stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Groceries and Crockery, which I offer for sale at the lowest prices.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS ARE RESPECTFULly invited to call and examine my assortment of Goods in store. I have interested in my business in New York, an agent, who will purchase at all times, additional goods required at the lowest wholesale prices. Therefore I can make it for your interest to buy of me any small amount of goods you may want.

J. KINSEY,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

Raleigh, Oct. 7-53-tf.

New Store.

BRIGGS & DODD,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

(NEXT DOOR TO W. H. & R. S. TUCKER'S,)

RALEIGH, N. C.,

ARE NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING A FINE stock of

HARDWARE, FAMILY GROCERIES AND CROCKERY.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine their stock before buying.

They also offer for sale

Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs.

Price from $110 to $600.

—ALSO—

Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines.

Price from $55 to $145.

—ALSO—

Portable Steam Engines and Saw Mills,

—AND—

All kinds of Wood and Iron working Machinery. They have also on hand a lot of second hand wood working machinery and a second hand 10-horse power portable Steam Engine, used but very little. All of which are offered at very low prices.

Raleigh, October 8-52 tf.

S. D. WALLACE. J. B. SOUTHERLAND.

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office over A. E. Hall's Store,
No. 22 NORTH WATER ST.,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILL give prompt personal attention to all Consignments of

NAVAL STORES, COTTON, SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, PROVISIONS, &C., &C., EITHER FOR SALE OR SHIPMENT.

—ALSO—

TO FORWARDING MERCHANDISE, &c.

Sep. 6, 1865 26-tf.

For Sale.

A TRACT OF LAND, CONSISTING OF ONE hundred acres of *cleared land*, and one hundred and sixty acres *in the original growth*, lying in Randolph County, N. C., eight miles below the Deep River Cotton Factories, thirty miles South of Greensboro on the Fayetteville road, and about the same distance from the Company Shops on the N. C. R. R. Said land is very fertile, and well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. There is a small dwelling house on the place, with other necessary buildings.

Besides gold has been found on the land, and miners say there is a rich vein of gold which might be easily developed by any one having the means to do it. Any one wishing to purchase said land, will call on me at Thomasville, N. C., and I will sell him a bargain.

D. R. BRUTON.

October 5 51-tf.

THOS. BRANCH,
JAS. R. BRANCH,
JNO P. BRANCH,
FRED R. SCOTT,
THOS. P. BRANCH.

THOS. BRANCH & SONS,
Bankers and Commission Merchants,
Sycamore Street, Petersburg.

THOS. BRANCH & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
69 Main Street, Richmond.

BRANCH, SONS & CO.,
Bankers and Commission Merchants,
Augusta, Ga.

DEALERS IN COIN, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Exchanges, Southern Bank Notes, Stocks and Bonds

Interest allowed on Deposites. Collections made throughout the United States, and special attention given to the redemption of Southern Bank Notes for Banks' account.

Liberal advancements made on consignments of COTTON, TOBACCO, and other products to their correspondents in Baltimore, New York, Liverpool, Bremen and Antwerp. 49-1m.

W. J. BAKER, P. COWPER, W. H. JONES.

BAKER COWPER & CO.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION Merchants

And Attor's at Law.—Brokers and Collectors Generally.

Aug. 22-3t.

WANTED.

CONFEDERATE STATES 8 PER CENT Bonds of $500 and $1,000 each of the issue o August 191 and February 20 1863.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Raleigh, October 17-61-tf.

For Rent.

A GOOD HOUSE WITH FIVE ROOMS, FIVE acres of land attached, good garden, privilege of getting fire wood, which is plentiful in two hundred yards of the house. House is in twenty minutes' walk of the State House. House and lot for rent until the 1st of January, 1867. Possession given immediately.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Raleigh, Oct. 18-60-tf.

WHITFIELD'S REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Cures Rheumatism certain—a pleasant tonic for the feeble and nervous

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Sep. 8, 1865 28-1w.

BANK NOTES FOR SALE.

$10,000 ON THE BANK OF NORTH CAROlina, Bank of Cape Fear, Bank of Charlotte, and Farmer's Bank.

Gold coin for sale also.

30-tf. BAKER, COWPER & CO.

FOR SALE.

N. C. SHIRTING, BY THE BOLT OR BALE. New Orleans Molasses, Brown Sugar, and 8-year old Peach Brandy.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Raleigh, Sep. 30-47-tf.

For Sale.

50 DOZ. COATES' SEWING COTTON.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Raleigh, October 6-52-tf.

Houses and Lots on Hillsboro Street for Sale.

WE OFFER FOR SALE TWO HOUSES AND lots on Hillsboro Street, Raleigh, N. C.

One lot contains one and a half acres, good house on it with five rooms, good out buildings, stables and carriage house. The other lot contains two acres, good house on it with seven rooms, good out buildings, stables and carriage house.

Both houses are well located, in good order, and gas in each.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Sep. 18 36-tf.

For Sale.

WE HAVE FOR SALE A LARGE LOT OF HAVANNA SUGAR.

BAKER, COWPER & Co.

Oct. 11, 1865-56-tf.

FOR SALE.

A LOT of No. I Bacon Hams, Middlings and Shoulders.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Raleigh, Aug. 26, 1865. 3t

WANTED,

50 BALES OF COTTON, FOR WHICH highest market rates will be paid.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Oct. 11-56-tf.

WANTED,
BEESWAX & TALLOW.

WE WILL pay the highest price, either in cash or trade, for any quantity of Beeswax and Tallow.

WM. H. SMITH & CO.

27-tf.

JNO. KING, JNO. WHITELAW, WM. PRAT.

MONUMENTS! MONUMENTS!

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

King, Whitelaw & Co.,

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THEIR OLD friends and the citizens of the State generally, that having re-opened their MARBLE AND STONE WORKS, on the burnt block, at

Maunder's Old Stand, Fayetteville St.,

they are now prepared to furnish

MONUMENTS,
VAULTS,
HEAD STONES,
SLABS,
MARBLE MANTLES, &c.

Having associated with us one of the best CARVERS IN THE COUNTRY, and from the arrangements we have made, we flatter ourselves that we can furnish all work in our line as cheap as it can be done in any Northern city, for proof of which, call and examine our large variety of designs and our list of prices.

We are also prepared to furnish

WINDOW SILLS,
WINDOW CAPS,
DOOR STEPS, &c., &c.

And to contract for all kinds of

STONE CUTTING AND STONE MASONRY.

KING, WHITELAW & CO.

REFERS TO

Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Rev. Dr. Mason, D. D.
J. M. Heck, Esq., B. P. Williamson & Co.
Briggs & Dodd, K. P. Battle, Esq.

September 30-47-3m.

STEAM POWER PRESS PRINTING,

BY

STROTHER & CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.

(*The only Steam Power Press in the City.*)

Farriss' Column.

I. X. L.

C. M. FARRISS,

Has just returned from the North with a new Stock of

FALL GOODS,

Selected expressly for this market, consisting in part of

BEAVER CLOTHS,
BROADCLOTHS,
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH CASSIMERES,
SILK MIXED CASSIMERES,
TRICOT CASSIMERES,
BLUE CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES OF ALL COLORS!

CORDUROY,
BLACK SILK VELVETS,
GLOVES AND SCARFS.

SHIRTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

ARMY HATS,
NAVY CAPS,
HALF HOSE,
SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHEIFS, NECK TIES,
LINEN AND PAPER COLLARS,
SHOULDER STRAPS,
MILITARY BUTTONS,
AND LACES
SCARF PINS,
SHOES OF ALL KINDS,
TRUNKS AND VALISES.

MERCHANT TAILORING

Done in the very best style by

C. M. FARRISS and his Superb Cutter,
MR. GRIFFITH.

Suits of every description made to order at the shortest notice and in the very best manner.

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